



For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
and on behalf of
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Moderate or fresh East winds; fair.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1008.3 mbs.
28.71 in. Temperature, 81 deg. F. — point, 72 deg. F. Re-
lative humidity, 75. Wind direction, ESE. Wind force, 7 knots.
High water: 7 ft. 2 in. at 12.04 p.m. Low water: 3 ft.
at 7.59 p.m.

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VOL. V NO. 131

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1950.

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FRENCH DISMAY OVER QUARREL WITH BRITAIN

Paris, June 4.—The French government, dismayed at the angry quarrel with Britain into which it was precipitated last week over the Schuman Plan, today prepared to make a major effort to restore friendly relations between London and Paris.

Word went out from the Prime Minister, Georges Bidault, and the Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, to all responsible government officials to avoid rigorously any further polemics or backbiting over Britain's refusal to join France and five Western neighbours in a daring plan to pool Western Europe's heavy industry resources.

French newspaper editors were discreetly requested to avoid anything in the nature of an anti-British campaign in editorial columns. The Quai d'Orsay decided to make no reply to the British Foreign Office communiqué of Saturday, suggesting a conference of Western European Foreign Ministers on the coal and steel pooling programme before the opening of the six-power talks here a fortnight hence.

Cabinet To Review Schuman Plan Deadlock

London, June 4.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, accompanied by his wife, returned to London today from his holiday in France, and is expected to discuss with his senior Cabinet colleagues tomorrow the deadlock on the Schuman Plan.

The full Cabinet is expected to review the events of last week at a meeting on Tuesday. The Opposition leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, is expected to declare the Conservatives' attitude when he addresses the Conservative "Youth" conference here on Wednesday.

The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza, said in Paris tonight that Britain's decision not to participate for the time being in the talks for a West European coal and steel pool was the "only disadvantage" of the plan.—Reuter.

Calcutta Bombs

Calcutta, June 4.—Two people were held for questioning when, following a search of the city and its environs, six bombs were recovered by the city police today.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Moves In The Middle East

FRUITION in the Arab League over the consolidation of the area known as Arab Palestine with the rest of Jordan runs parallel to Arab refusal to negotiate a friendly settlement with Israel. Led by Egypt, the Arabs refuse to accept realistically the plain facts, although it has been demonstrated that they are incapable of altering them. It is doubly disturbing because the cold war is extending rapidly to include the Middle East, with signs of increasing Russian diplomatic activity, and because stability in that zone is vital to Western defensive strategy. The situation daily becomes a greater headache. Behind the scenes, there are joint Anglo-American efforts to establish peace and promote better understanding, but the basic dilemma is Arab intransigence, their inability to recognise Israel as a potential good neighbour. Britain's speedy gesture of approval of King Abdullah's annexation of Arab Palestine and her simultaneous decision to place her diplomatic relations with the Israelis on a completely normal basis should have been helpful, but the effect has been entirely the reverse, every move to placate the Arabs being viewed with suspicion. From the outside, there can be no conflicting views regarding the prospect of good sense prevailing as the result of Abdullah's inclusion of Arab Palestine within his domain. The step towards unification does little more than formalise Abdullah's control over the west-Jordan region which he has actually been administering ever since the end of hostilities with Israel. Neither the other Arab states, Israel nor the United Nations were too happy about Jordan's unilateral action, but none would be wise to

attempt to do very much about it. It was only at the recent meeting of the Arab League in Cairo that Abdullah's brethren again stressed their opposition to absorption of any part of Palestine by any Arab state, meaning Jordan, Egypt, particularly, has no more desire to see Abdullah's territories enlarged and his position strengthened than it has to see the conclusion of a peace treaty with Israel. On the latter point Abdullah did bow to Arab League pressure—at least for the moment; but, despite threats, he has been adamant on the question of annexing Arab Palestine. As for Israel, its Government is assuming an appearance of being vexed by Abdullah's action, maintaining that the status of the Arab areas west of the Jordan still "remains an open question." So long as it remains "open," it could conceivably be one of the points of bargaining in ultimate peace negotiations. The Israeli-Jordan talks that were in progress have been halted for some weeks, but it seems highly probable that they may be resumed before long. Both sides have much to gain by an extension and enlargement of the armistice agreement—whether or not it is called a "peace." Israel's "vexation" over Abdullah's latest move will hardly interfere with such an agreement. So far as the United Nations is concerned, the official extension of Jordan's frontiers into Jerusalem is another formidable obstacle to the U. N.'s decision of last December to "internationalise" the Holy City. The realities of the situation require that the Jerusalem resolution be modified in favour of a settlement at the same time just and practicable.

Just Like Hitler's Day In Berlin



A remarkable picture taken at the opening of the Whitsun rally in the Soviet sector of Berlin, with thousands paraded to hear a speech by Herr Wilhelm Pieck, who made the usual attacks on "Western Capitalist warmongers." Some of the boys were more interested in the cameraman. (London Express Service).

Japanese Election Swing Towards Liberals

Tokyo, June 5.—Premier Shigeru Yoshida's Liberal Party led today in the first returns from Sunday's parliamentary election and it was indicated that a government victory would mean an early outlawing of the Japanese Communist Party.

Attorney General Shunkichi Ueda denied press reports quoting him as saying that the government has already adopted a policy of outlawing the Communists.

Ueda told the United Press that legislation would be necessary if the government decided to outlaw the Communists. He said, "I can't say if or when this will be done. The Communists have been warned. If the Communists calm down I don't believe that the step of outlawing them will be taken."

The poll's had hardly closed on Sunday night when the Premier issued a formal statement announcing that he intended to crack down on Communist violence. He said he would deal promptly and sternly with any Communist disturbances and added, "We might be compelled to outlaw the Communist Party."

Before the election Premier Yoshida's Liberals who in fact are Japan's moderate conservatives held only a minority in the 250-seat Upper House. However, he was the majority in the Lower House which is an important one.

The pre-election standing in the House of Councillors was: Liberals, 60; Ryokufu-kai, 70; Social Democrats, 42; Democrats, 37; Labour Farmers, seven; Communists, five; minor groups 17, vacancies, 12. Total, 250. The right-wing Ryokufu-kai party supports the government. But the Upper House frequently defeated government bills and the Premier hopes this time to get a working coalition majority.

LIBERALS LEAD

The Mainichi election return at 3 a.m. today showed the Liberal Party was leading. The Communists have not yet had any candidate assured of victory.

Some 70 percent of Japan's 44,500,000 eligible voters peacefully went to the polls in drizzling rain to ballot for candidates for 132 seats.

Occupation officials were closely watching the election outcome. A victory for the Liberal Party will be generally interpreted as public support of the Occupation policies with which Yoshida's government is closely linked. Victory for either Socialists or Communists would be considered public disapproval of the Occupation.—United Press.

Protest Strike Down Under

Melbourne, June 4.—No trains were running in the State of Victoria today as a protest against the Australian Government's Bill to dissolve the Communist Party.

More than 100,000 workers were directly affected and thousands of others were forced to find other ways of getting to work. But trams and buses were running normally. The tramwaymen's decision not to join the strike was reached by a 90 percent vote at a stormy meeting yesterday. Other unions whose members have been instructed to stop work include painters, builders, labourers, building workers, the industrial union, meat industry employees and ship painters and dockers.—Reuter.

Sharp Action In Cambodia

Saigon, June 4.—Viet-minh (Communist-led insurgent) forces suffered heavy casualties from artillery and air action in an operation in the Glong Zone, near the Cambodia frontier, between May 26 and 30, according to a French Army communiqué here.

Training camps and arsenals were destroyed, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured, the communiqué added.

Within the past 48 hours, Viet-minh terrorists have thrown 11 grenades into cafes and restaurants, causing two deaths.—Reuter.

Cyprus Dispute 'Treason'

London, June 4.—The Free Greek Radio tonight denounced an "treason" what it called "the proposal of General Plastiras to Britain that Greece should nominate a Governor of Cyprus" and foretold that it would be opposed by the population of both Greece and of Cyprus.

"The plebiscite in Cyprus has shown the will of the people to join Greece and it is now up to the United Nations to decide and to no one else."—Reuter.

US Business Boom Profits Britain

London, June 4.—The business upsurge in the United States has caused a worldwide boom in raw materials, boosting prices of rubber, wool, copper, jute, cotton, cocoa, diamonds, metals and other commodities.

America is buying more of these materials at rising dollar prices to supply her prosperous industries and consumer markets.

As many of the beneficiary countries are in the sterling area, this commodity boom is by far the biggest factor in swelling Britain's dollar reserves.

There will almost certainly make another big jump when the June 30 figures are released possibly showing an increase of 75 percent in the nine months since the Pound was devalued.

Politically, the consequences may be felt most in South-East Asia, where the rubber boom will help to buttress that vulnerable area against the Communists.

Since devaluation last September the sterling price of rubber had more than doubled, and on Thursday it reached its highest level in more than 20 years.

The beneficiaries include Malaya, the leading producer of rubber and tin, Australia and New Zealand (wool), South Africa (wool and diamonds).—Reuter.

Anti-Leopold Socialist Party Gains In Belgian Elections

Brussels, June 4.—Calm marked Belgium's third postwar general elections today.

The elections are intended as a new effort to decide the future of King Leopold, who has been an exile since the war ended. King Leopold's proposed return to the throne has split the nation and left it virtually without a Government for the last three months.

In March, a referendum on the King's return showed 57 percent of the nation in favour of Leopold's resuming the throne, but the parties could not agree on a Government.

Very first, purely local, returns gave promise of a tight race for power between the Social Christians (Catholics), the country's strongest party and favouring King Leopold's return, and the Socialists, who are advocating the exiled King's abdication in favour of his son, 10-year-old Prince Baudouin.

As official of the Ministry of the Interior, directing the electoral machinery, said: "First the country show gains by the Socialists and Catholics, with the Socialists markedly in advance. The Liberals show heavy losses and the Communists a drop back in the earliest returns."

SOCIALIST GAINS
Returns representing two-fifths of the Verviers district of Liege Province gave the Socialists 12,329 votes (44 percent of the local poll). Catholics 10,294 (37 percent), Liberals 4,717 (17 percent), Communists 411 (two percent).

For the whole Verviers District in the last General Elections in 1949, the Catholics obtained 49 percent and the Socialists 25 percent.

As Election semi-official figures piled up, the Ministry of Interior officials confirmed that the votes lost by the Communists went to the Socialists, whereas the Liberal losses profited the Catholics.

Both the Socialists and Catholics were forging ahead two hours after the count had started.

Although early returns showed bigger proportionate gains of votes by the Socialists, the Catholics—who had 43 percent of the total votes in last year's election—were still getting substantially the highest aggregate vote.—Reuter.

GUARDS FOR LEOPOLD
Geneva, June 4.—Armed police guards kept sighteers

Heat Wave Hits England

London, June 4.—Today was the hottest day of the year here. With temperatures reaching 84.2 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, Londoners trekked to seaside beaches, gardens, parks and the country.

Traffic—with no limits on petrol—was reported to be almost as heavy as at last weekend's Whitsun rush.

The heat spread across Britain but Western Scotland reported rain. Evening brought freshening breezes but little drop in temperature.—Reuter.

Gen. Smuts Gives Less Anxiety

Pretoria, June 4.—General Jan Smuts, stricken with pneumonia a few days after his 80th birthday, last week, was slightly better today, a bulletin said tonight.

General Smuts, for the first time since he became ill a week ago today, called in members of his family who have been gathered anxiously at his farmhouse home and spoke to them.

He saw Mrs Smuts several times. An official bulletin issued by his doctors tonight said that signs of heart embarrassment were less and had responded to treatment.

Oxygen administration was now reduced to occasional inhalations daily following bouts of coughing and nourishment was being well taken.

General Smuts, the bulletin said, was showing more interest in world affairs by newspaper and the radio.

"In general the progress is being maintained but for the next week or 10 days there will naturally be some anxiety," the bulletin added.

The family doctor said that General Smuts spent his Sunday in a cheerful mood.—Reuter.

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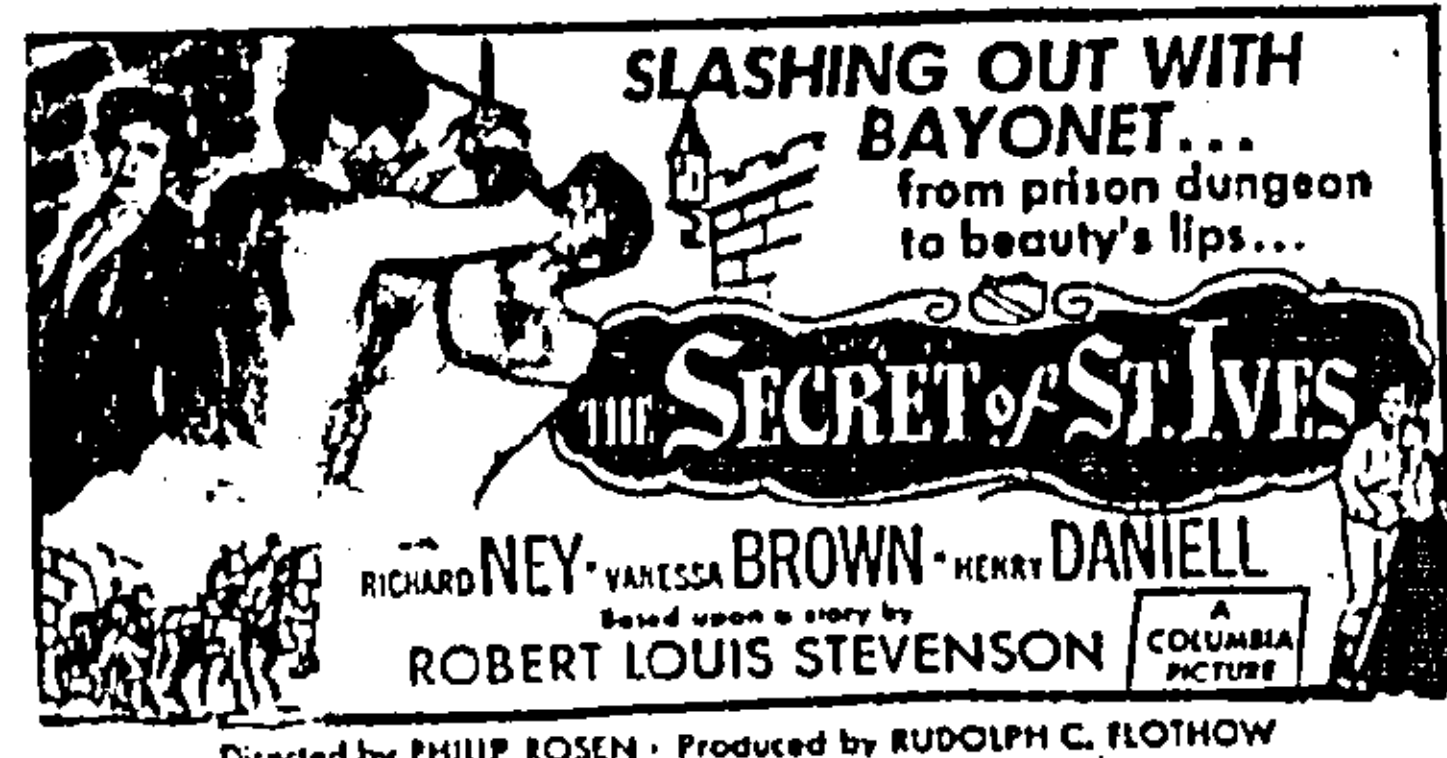
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



ROXY Also Latest Fox-Movietone News:

1. U.S. AIRMEN HOME FROM RED CHINA.
2. ROYAL MARRIAGE AND CORONATION FOR KING OF SIAM.
3. DRAMATIC RESCUE OF WOMAN FROM NIAGARA RAPIDS.
4. AND OTHER 'EXCLUSIVES.'

ROXY NEXT CHANGE



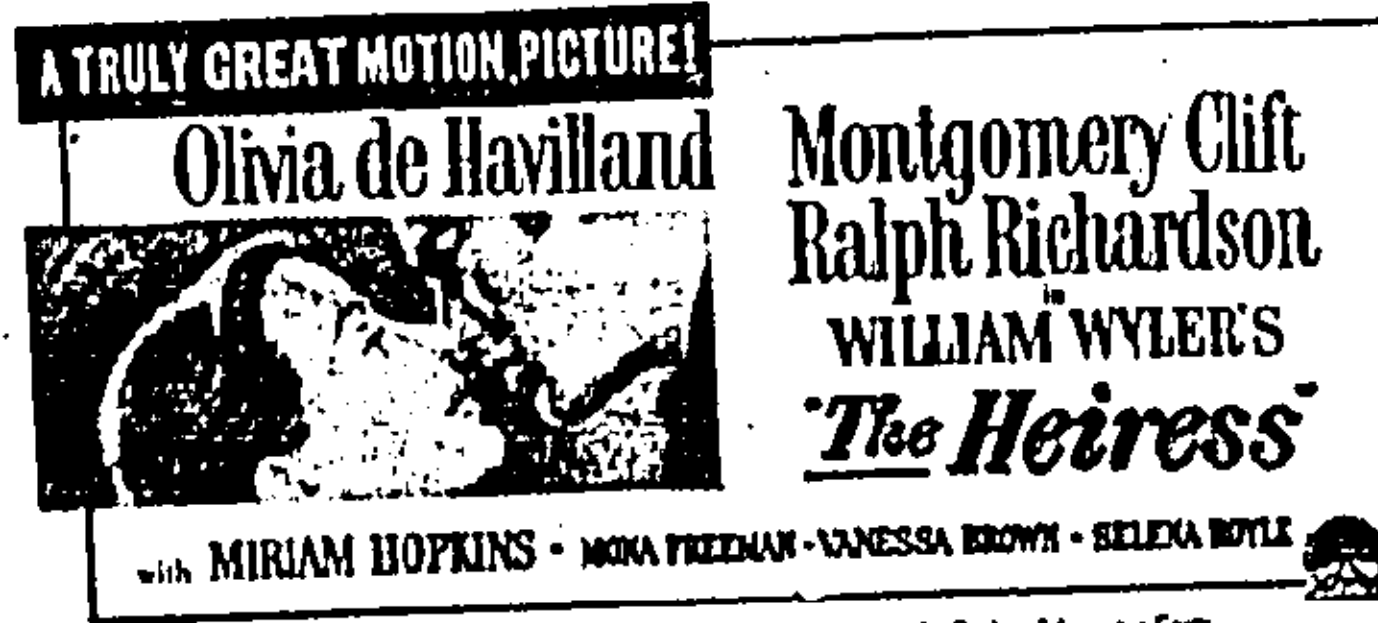
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OLIVIA de HAVILLAND
for the best performance by an actress
JOHN MEEHAN and HARRY HORNER
for the best art direction (Black & White)
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for the best direction (Black & White)
EDITH HEAD and GILE STEELE
for the best costume design (Black & White)
AARON COPLAND
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EXPOSED! THE SHAME OF TWO NATIONS!



ADDED! NEW TOM & JERRY COLOR CARTOON!!

WOMANSENSE

America has made coats by machine for hundred years

Marking the centennial of the establishing of the first machine-equipped factory for the production of ready-made coats for women, the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board of America has prepared an outline of the progress and achievements of the industry as a faithful portrayal of it to the public.

The digest cites the constructive role of the industry in the economic life of the nation, including its service of the consumer, and in its hearty support of patriotic and philanthropic causes. Statistics are cited on the great growth of the industry through the years, three years after the invention of the sewing machine to its present imposing proportions. The statement stresses the fact that the trade has "earned complete immunity from even the slightest stigma of sweatshop."

It goes on to say: "The fact that 100 years have passed since the first machine-equipped factory for the production of women's ready-to-wear coats was established inspires a review of the remarkable development of the industry as a noteworthy branch of the nation's economy and an able servant of the public. The fact is that the present-day standard of the industry is a far cry from the conditions of this field that may have, correctly or otherwise, been formulated in the public mind in its pioneer stages."

"It was in 1840, three years after the invention of the sewing machine, that a far-seeing New York merchant set up a small battery of those appliances, a modest inaugural of what is today the \$3,500,000,000 women's and children's outer apparel industry, comprising 11,772 firms employing 322,387 factory workers and tens of thousands of other employees. The coat and suit industry alone, according to the 1947 Census of Manufactures, the most recent taken, had 2,477 manufacturing firms employing 74,300 workers and an annual output valued at \$1,003,755,000."

"The gradual change from the ascendancy of home and custom-tailored women's apparel to factory-produced ready-made garments was first officially reflected in the U. S. Census of 1860, which reported that there were 98 'cloak and mantle' manufacturers employing 1,532 female and 46 male hands, with the annual volume exceeding \$2,250,000."

"The report on the eighth U. S. Census of Manufactures, dated June 7, 1860, had this to say about the development of the then young industry:

"The manufacture of women's apparel has been greatly augmented within a few years. The increase of the trade has built up some very large establishments with heavy capitals. It has very much enlarged the area of female employment and promoted the comfort and convenience of all classes. As in the production of men's clothing, the sewing machine has been a principal auxiliary in the extension of the business. The increased facilities for commercial intercourse between our large cities, where the manufacture is principally carried on, and smaller towns and villages of the interior, has also given an impulse to the trade by enabling merchants and retailers everywhere to obtain and replenish at short intervals, goods in every style and fashion suited to the market."

"The pace of the industry's growth became more rapid in the 1860s and 1880s with the immigration of skilled craftsmen from Central and Eastern Europe."

"The coat and suit trade's first major labour conflict occurred in 1910 when an industry-wide strike in New York City capped a series of intermittent difficulties. It was settled through what was then a virtual innovation—a collective labour agreement. It was known as the 'Protocol of Peace' and was written by a group of arbiters headed by the late Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis."

"The coat and suit trade experimented with an unemployment compensation programme of its own as early as 1924. In 1943, it was the scene of the introduction of the first pension plan to be incorporated in a collective labour agreement. The present labour contracts in all the coat and suit production centres provide for welfare funds. Both the retirement and welfare funds are wholly employer supported."

"So far as the factory environment is concerned, the best examples of industrial housing in the nation. In the pioneer period of this field, there was, undoubtedly, ample room for improvement. It is true that the setting of standards of wholesome plant conditions in this trade antedated the civil statutes on the subject. A Joint Board of Sanitary Control had been set up in the trade's initial collective agreement in 1910."

"Having been well in the forefront in the betterment of factory facilities, this industry has earned complete immunity from the slightest stigma of 'sweatshop.' To apply it to this field would, therefore, be utterly unfair and unfounded."

"The business practices of the coat and suit manufacturing trade are shaped by a code of fair commercial standards through which equitable and orderly procedure is safeguarded. This aids in averting controversy in retailer-manufacturer relationship and it facilitates the centering of industry members' attention upon enhancing the value and style appeal of their product."

"In fashion creation, our manufacturers are real arbiters of the styling of the coats and suits worn by the American women. Such design inspiration as may be obtained from abroad must be translated into terms of American taste to be at all wearable here. It is all axiomatic that clothes must be attuned to the tempo and preference of the people by whom they are to be worn."

"With a product that requires newness and diversity of styling and that cannot be turned out through automatic mechanical processes, the industry does not lend itself to 'business' so far as the size of its firms is concerned. Encouraging the entry of the younger generation into the industry are the excellent studies being made in providing formal educational schooling for key posts in apparel houses. The outstanding example of this is the Fashion Institute of Technology, by the state as chartered, and supported, jointly, by the New York City Board of Education and the Apparel Trades Educational Foundation. The graduates are employed by firms in the various branches of the needle trades."

"The scope of inspiration for designers afforded by art museums throughout the country is being steadily augmented by the increased attention a

number of them are giving to apparel. A salutary example of this is furnished by the Costume Art Museum Division of New York's great Metropolitan Museum of Art. The costumes of various periods back through the ages afford source material for designers and quarters are provided at the museum for use by those adapting the exhibits."

"With the immigration restrictions of the past quarter of a century, the complement of skilled workers in the industry has been dwindling steadily and the problem of assuring adequate replacement of expert mechanics is receiving the careful attention of the industry's leadership."

"The coat and suit industry, a century-old member of an American family of manufacturing trades, takes proper pride in the fact that it effectively performs its important task of helping provide the women of the country with the apparel that has made them one of the best-dressed in the world."

TENNIS TWOSOME



They were flying on to Paris, will return to London soon for the Wimbledon Cup matches and Wimbledon Tennis stars Pat Todd and Mrs. Dupont (Margaret Osborne) arrive by Clipper from New York. Third member of the team was Louise Brough. London Express Service.

Net Weight—One Ounce

The French brassiere is now available in all-nylon including edging and lace. It weighs only 1 ounce, and is said to dry in 55 minutes.

For summer a bandeau in embroidered nylon marquisette with a low separation ring, and an embroidered nylon sheer on nylon net is being shown.

The latter has a "breathing" elastic waistband which stops the bust from sliding and a centre ring to give it a wide separation.

New outerwear bras include a long line strapless top in embossed cotton with spiral boning and draped cuff at the top of the bodice; a short bra with cuffed top and butterfly bow at back; another style with top and bottom elasticised and a plaited ruffle at top and a king-ham with halter neck.

The long line will also be made for evening in taffeta, metallics and velvet.

Cambodian Pattern



By PRUNELLA WOOD

TINA LESER is still bemused with her trip around the world, for this new collection, a year later. A sports costume for leisure one wishes to flaunt, it is so enjoyable, is shown here, of Cambodian inspiration. And Cambodia is in French Indo-China, incidentally. Tina has been there even if we have not.

"The navy and rust color batik design for the shirt-tail, top topper is typical. It is teamed with navy wool jersey jodhpurs which have zippers to fit them tight on the inside of the ankles."

Some easy rules for lovely hands



Clean and shape your nails carefully before applying polish. And if you have a nail polish allergy, choose a lacquer designed for those with sensitive skins.

By HELEN FOLLETT

SHAPING the nails is an important part of the manicure. Once a day use the nail file, passing it under the eaves when your hands are in soapy water getting scrubbed. Never clean the eaves with a sharp instrument. You will make the inner surfaces rough and dust will cling like a guilty conscience.

Keep a watchful eye on the polish, so there will be no chance of its going patchy. Use only a light film, letting the liquid drain from the brush before you use it.

Some women, having grown tired of blazing finger sheaths, have gone back to the use of the old fashioned pink powder and buffer. The powder imparts a lovely pearly gloss and the use of the buffer is beneficial to the health and well being of the nails.

Every night friction a little cuticle cream into the surrounding flesh, which must be lifted free of the nail now and then by manipulation with the orange wood stick. An insurance against hangnails, that is.

Let's Eat BY IDA BAILEY ALLEN

Home Quick-Frozen Foods

"I'D LIKE to show you our basement before dinner," remarked Mrs. Toner. "Almost everything we're going to eat tonight came out of it. I've often read about those old feudal estates that were completely self-sustaining. To my surprise I find that between our land and water farming, we're practically self-sustaining, too."

As we passed through the hall to the stairs I noticed a bulletin board on the wall, with notes and directions thumb-tacked on.

"That's how we manage when we're not here," remarked Mr. Toner. "Just leave written orders for all the farm help posted where the manager can get them and give them out."

Set of Shelves

In a recess along the staircase to the basement I noticed a set of shelves, divided into compartments like a honeycomb. Here's the shoe polish; these are cloths; this box is for dusters; this one for brushes," explained Mr. Toner. "I fixed this up so all these small articles could be kept in order. Make a plan for everything and that's the way I conduct my business, and the way Mrs. Toner and I conduct our home."

Downstairs we looked into the well-stocked wine cellar, the root cellar, then on to the tinny goods storage. "All home-tinned from our own produce," said Mrs. Toner. "We have pickles and relishes of all sorts, as well as beets, carrots, corn, fruits and jellies. And here's my tinned clam chowder. But come and see our freezing chamber."

Up the stairs into a nearby building. First into a room at 38 degrees F. where beef, veal and duck were hung. Then a look-see into a huge freezing chamber, temperature 2 or 0 Fahrenheit.

The shelves were stocked with home quick-frozen asparagus, peas, broccoli, corn, and all kinds of fruits grown on the place. Concentrated chicken stock made from feet, wings, tips and necks of chickens, had been frozen in paper containers.

"I fill them an inch from the top to leave room for expansion," explained Mrs. Toner. "We also freeze bones to use as needed for soup. But let's go to the kitchen. Royal and I have planned a quick dinner made up of our frozen and tinned specialties."

Clam Chowder (Home Tinned)

Clam Chowder (Home Tinned)
Pilot Crackers
Frozen Chopped Beef Patties
Frozen Potato Pancakes
Frozen Asparagus-on-Toast
Tossed Lettuce, Tomato and Cucumber Salad
Peach and Raspberry Frappe of Frozen Fruits
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)
All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Clam Chowder

Five-cube enough salt pork to make 3 tbs. Place in a 2 qt. sauce pan and slow-cook until the fat runs out. Then add 2 where chopped medium-sized onions and saute 3 min. Add 5 c. boiling water, 1 qt. loose clams and the liquid, 1 pt. thin-sliced peeled white potatoes, 1 small dried peeled carrot, 1/2 a crushed Celton glass and 1/4 tsp. thyme. Cover and simmer 2 hrs. Then add 1 pt. tinned tomatoes. Bring to boiling point and thicken with 1 tbs. flour stirred smooth with 1 tbs. tomato juice. Simmer 30 min. longer.

Potato Pancakes

Wash, peel and fine-grate 6 medium-sized white potatoes. Separate 2 eggs; add the yolks, 2 tbs. fine dry bread crumbs and 1/4 tsp. salt. Then fold in the egg whites beaten stiff. Drop by tablespoonfuls onto a hot, well-oiled heavy frying pan and fry until golden brown, first on one side, then on the other, allowing about 8 min. altogether. If desired crisp, keep in the oven but do not pile up the pancakes. If desired soft, pile them up so they will soften through their own steam.

Asparagus-on-Toast

Cook 1 pkg. frozen asparagus until barely crisp-tender according to directions on the package. Or heat 1 tin green asparagus in its own liquid. Meantime prepare white bread toast and butter it plentifully. Arrange the asparagus tips on the toast. Thicken cream with 1 tbs. each butter and flour creamed together, and bring to a boil. Pour over the asparagus-on-toast. If desired a little rich cream may be added to the asparagus liquid.

TRICK OF THE CHEF

For a very good taste of clam chowder, add a trace of Mexican sage, which is called *oregano*.

Mona Lisa Lowered To Eye Level

By SALLY SWING
Paris — Art-lovers now can gaze into the eyes of the Mona Lisa without getting kinks in their necks, thanks to some changes at the world's most famous museum, the Louvre.

Madeleine Guynet, assistant curator of the 157-year-old museum, said public demand had led the museum to lower all portraits to a near eye-level as possible.

"People want to look into the eyes of a painting," she said. "We had to lower Mona Lisa, a foot to satisfy all the letters, telephone calls and demands which have flooded my office."

"When the American GIs poured into Paris, the Mona Lisa came third after the Follies Bergere and Pigalle in popularity," she reported.

EASIER TO FIND
At first, however, GIs had trouble finding the famous Florentine merchant's wife with her mysterious smile, because in France she is known as "La Joconde."

In preparation for the tourist season, directors of the Louvre decided the dim gilt halls of the ancient palace should be "modernized," so that the 4,000 pictures and half as many sculptures could be seen more easily.

Now a tourist no longer has to stamp through miles of marble halls to find his favourite picture.

"We have re-arranged all the pictures so the Italians are grouped in one wing, the French in another and all the great works by one artist gathered in one section," Miss Guynet explained.

"We have painted walls a pale beige or gray, and cut out all side windows, so that now light filters through the roof, illuminating them."

FEET STILL HURT
The only complaint Louvre directors have not been able to eliminate is "museum feet."

Although marble floors have been replaced by wood, a rubber-mat floor was tried and later abandoned.

"Spectators showed the soft cushioned rubber which allowed you to walk about without getting sore feet," she said, "but the rubber composition floor held humidity and was bad for the paintings. It had to be abolished."

Mona Lisa is now on display in the centre of a long hall, against a crushed raspberry velvet wall. The worn-out rubbered gold frame shows off the pale greens and grays of the portrait to advantage. (United Press)

TULIP TIME IN NEW YORK



A COLONIAL GOVERNOR ON THE WEST END STAGE

By JOAN ERSKINE

LONDON, May 25.

"You will never get a perfect Governor — unless you breed one, or make up a composite," said one of the characters in a play about a Colonial Governor which opened in the West End last night.

"His Excellency," starring Eric Portman, is a play that presents a problem, and attempts to answer it. It is a serious political drama. The problem is that which faces a "self-made" man who rises to the position of a Colonial Governor.

The play is compact. It observes at least one of the unities — that of place. It gets in its acts at the Tories, and gentle gibes at the Socialists. While favouring the Socialists, the Christies manage to be fair to both sides — in itself quite an achievement.

Briefly, the play concerns a hard-headed Yorkshire man, an ex-stevagee, who rises to a position of responsibility as Governor of Salva, an island

with a useless police force, and the usual amount of corruption.

His Excellency is not abashed by his opulent surroundings. He talks to the workers — and they like it, but in his anxiety to improve working conditions he is defeated by the machinations of the Prime Minister, and by his own refusal to take advice from others. He finishes with a strike on his hands, and has no alternative but to call out the military — an action completely against his principles.

The next day he determines to overcome the situation by allowing the men to hold a meeting in the dockyard, which had been closed by the Admiral's orders. To do this, he puts the Admiral under arrest, and attends the meeting himself. All ends successfully. There are the bare bones of the plot.

Hiccapped Because Of Love

Because of the worry of a love affair, a middle-aged business man hiccupped five to six times a minute after an operation. And he kept hiccupping until he was assured his love affair would be settled.

Reporting the case in the current issue of the British Medical Journal, Dr. Beville Murray, of London, says the patient, a middle-aged man, caused considerable concern and perplexity. A clinical examination failed to show the cause of the patient's hiccups. A cork between the teeth did not work, neither did hypnosis produce any result.

At last a drug revealed the trouble. "For some years," says Dr. Murray, "he had been under considerable pressure of work and strain, and, in addition, had become involved in a love affair with one of his business associates, unknown to his wife and family."

He had been leading a double life in two separate homes, in an atmosphere "fraught with guilt, frustration and anxiety."

"We were fortunate to have the aid of an intelligent, sympathetic and practical nurse, from whom the patient was able to gain much comfort and understanding. When he was told his worries would be settled, the hiccups stopped."

JOYOUS SCENE

"You were in such a hurry to get started, you didn't even stop to look where you were going," comments the Lieut-Governor neatly.

MORE than 50 children take part in the annual tulip festival dance held in New York by St Mark's Church in the Bowlerie. All wear authentic Dutch costumes and wooden shoes imported for the occasion. Peter Stuyvesant, New York's first governor, is buried in the church. (Acme)

MARATHON PIANIST'S RECORD

Auckland, N. Z. — Jim Montecino claims that when he played the piano non-stop for 176 hours and 45 minutes he established a world record.

The 45-year-old New Zealand-er sat at a piano in Auckland's Trocadero cabaret and played for seven days. He ate three meals a day, supplemented by bowls of soup and cups of tea, as he played thousands of tunes and request numbers.

"The first day was the hardest," Montecino said. "The night passed quickly, but the days dragged." After six days his feet and ankles began to swell and his legs were cut in the sides of his carpet slippers.

Montecino chain-smoked 250 cigarettes daily during his endurance test, and used powerful smelling salts to fight sleep. At intervals, can-de-Colonne was sprayed on his face.

His feet were so swollen when he ended his marathon that he had to be carried to a couch, where he slept for 18 hours.

Montecino said he intends to visit the United States sometime this year to challenge marathon pianists there.

Teen-Age Gangs' Nightly Battles

By Frederick Cook

NEW YORK.

The Green Avenue Stompers, the Nits, the Slicksters, Ebony Dukes, Rockets, Lightnings and Beavers are on the warpath again in New York.

Bible Of Songland Slang

Jazz is no longer jazz, but "crew cut" in the current "slanguage" of the popular song publishing business.

However, a long-hair is still a long-hair.

Or so claims Arnold Shaw in a booklet titled "The Lingo of Tin-Pan Alley."

Despite the title, Shaw claims the term "Tin-Pan Alley" is "largely out of date."

"The 'alley' is no longer a New York landmark," he said. "It is now a broad highway stretching from Radio City in New York . . . to Radio City in Hollywood, with an important nerve centre in Chicago."

SOME NEW TERMS

Here, according to Shaw, are a few of the 228 new terms used by "publishers, writers and pluggers" in the popular music field:

Break-Open—To make a bid for popularity.

Cloudville—Used to suggest that someone is not accomplishing anything.

Con—Used as a noun, adjective, and verb, with reference to the technique of persuasive selling and promotion.

Bug—To be annoying.

Fracture—To overwhelm or be overwhelmed. A comedian "fractures" an audience.

Eighty-eighter—A pianist.

Fish Hooks in His Pocket—An expression suggesting that somebody is not too free with his money.

WHAT A CORNBALL IS

Cornball—Derisive term used to designate somebody who doesn't know his business, or who doesn't want to co-operate with you.

Curve—A plug promised but not delivered.

Daddy—O—Friend, buddy. Freely—One who has his hand out.

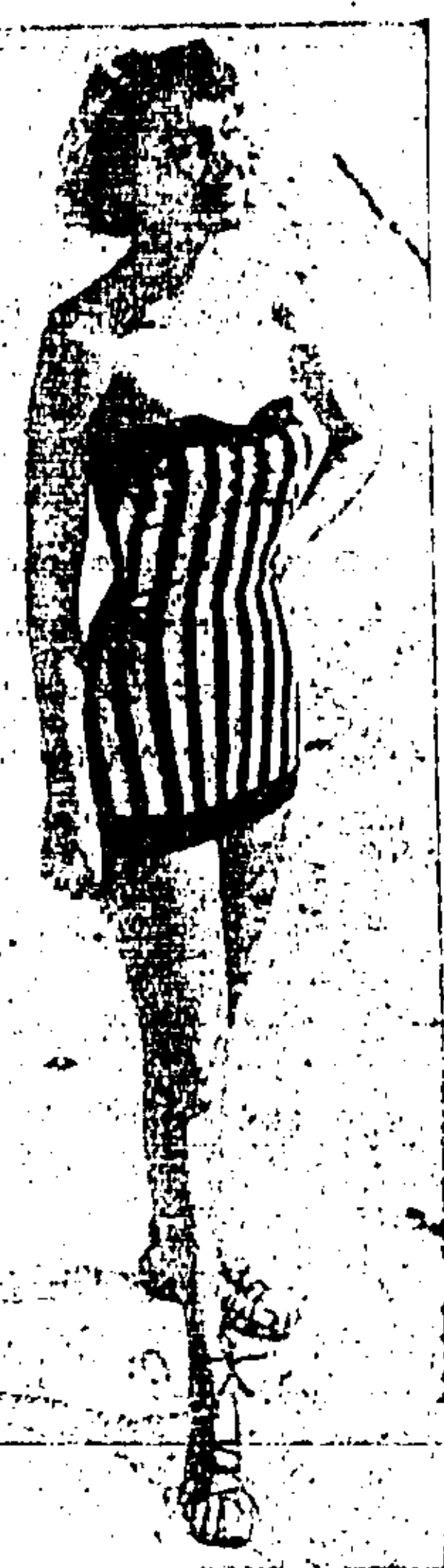
Half-Hour of Silence—A plant that never came through.

Have a Ball—Have a good time.

Hot Stove—Most crass form of inducement in a craft business, in short, an open bribe. "He'll take a hot stove."

Third Rail—Pluggers' term for restaurant or any bill. (United Press)

STRIPES



THIS swimsuit, which hugs the curves, is shirred for slattery at the bodice and is cuffed in black at the top and bottom. The two-tone stripes run up and down the front. (Acme)

to break up a battle that was raging over an area of six blocks in Brooklyn, one boy was dying on the pavement and a dozen had been injured.

In another fight between rival gangs—over a visit by one gang member to a girl friend who lived in the territory of another—one boy was shot dead.

Police report that the gangs, growing bolder, are now invading houses.

Police have records of more than 100 youth gang organizations, of whom more than 40 are regarded as "anti-social" and potential breeding grounds for a future Al Capone.

DRUG ADDICTS

Drug addiction by high school boys and girls is blamed for many outbreaks of violence. But the most dangerous gangs, say the police, are those who are embroiled in a vendetta with some other gang.

Battles between the Nits and the Stompers have been going on for many months.

The typical New York gang has a "president" and an organization of "vice-presidents," each in charge of some special activity, such as intelligence, provision of weapons, planning of strategy, obtaining of dope or drink.

(London Express Service)

Puppets In The News

Puppetry is again in the theatre news from Britain. By a coincidence, two popular companies have turned Hans Christian Andersen stories into marionette plays.

Under the auspices of the Hamstead (London) Artists' Council, John Wright's Marionettes have successfully presented a full-length version of "The Little Mermaid" while the Laurey Puppet Company has produced—equally successfully—Honor Laurey's version of "The Tinder Box" in preparation for the seaside season opening at Broadstairs, Kent, on June 26.

Increasing attention is being paid to the educational side of puppetry, as was evident from the interest aroused by the festival puppet plays staged recently in London by the Educational Puppetry Association, and the tour of schools in which the Laureys have been engaging under the sponsorship of the Education Committee of Nottinghamshire.

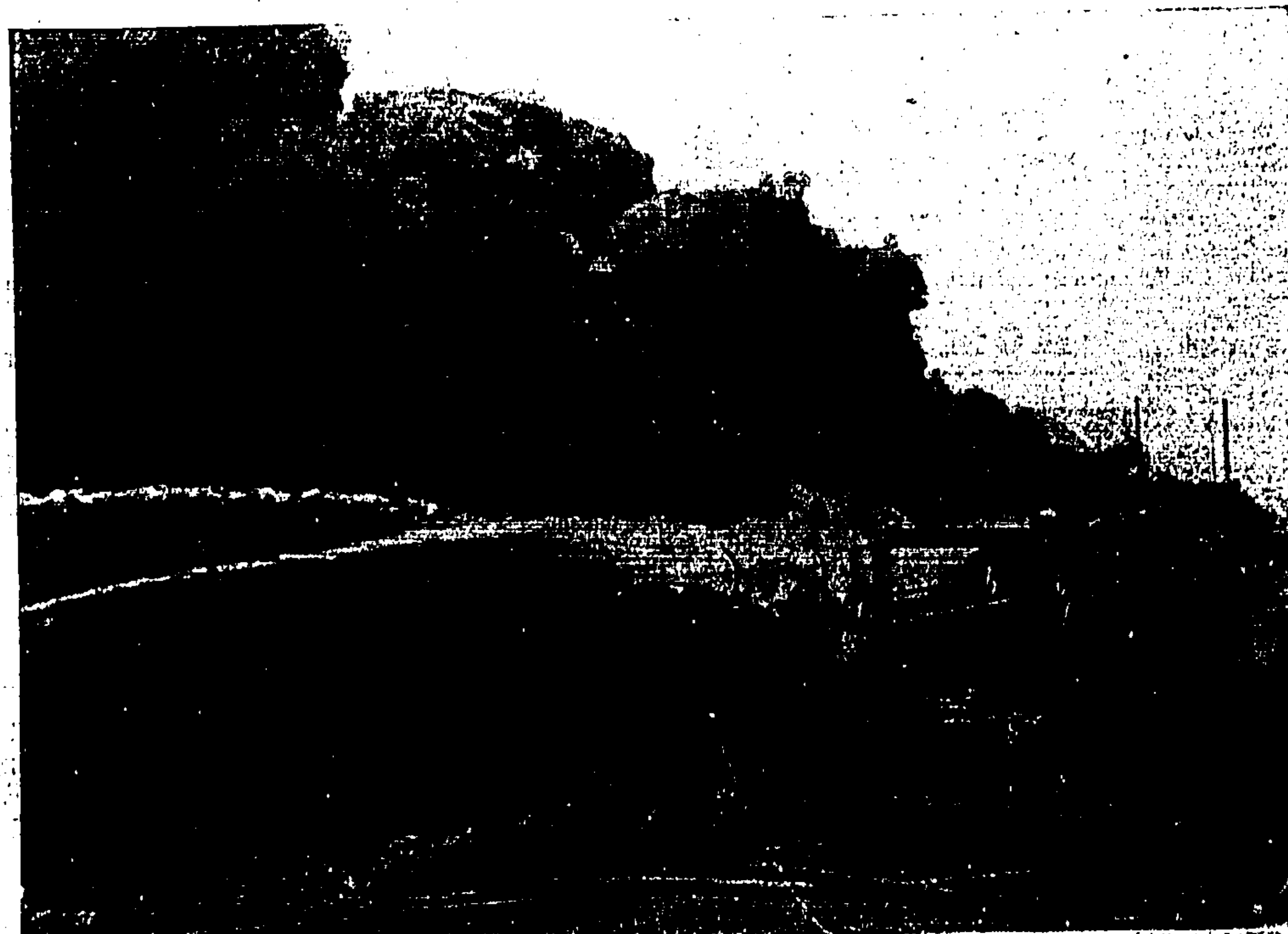
At the Daneshill Training College, Nottinghamshire, by the way, a four-day course on puppetry has been attended by many of the county's teachers.

SHAPELY SHEPHERDESS



STARLET Piper Laurie, while on location near Hollywood for a new picture, got an extra job. When her studio acquired a flock of 300 sheep to nibble the grass as a fire hazard precaution, Piper offered to look after them. Of course, the cameraman was around. (Acme)

TYRES CAUSE FIRE IN BROOKLYN



THICK black clouds of smoke rise from a Brooklyn junk yard, where stacks of old motor car tyres caught on fire. Firemen and bystanders suffered almost as much, if not more, from the smell as from the smoke. (Acme)

K. O. CANNON WITH WHISPER IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE



ALHAMBRA
AIR FRESHENED
TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

M-G-M'S FINEST PICTURE!

The GOOD EARTH
Starring **Paul Muni** and **Luis Rainer**
WALTER CONNOLLY • TILLY LOSCH

ACADEMY AWARD WINNER... Together now in their greatest triumph!

OPENS ! Wallace BEERY • Richard CONTE
TO-MORROW ! "BIG JACK"

ORIENTAL
AIR CONDITIONED
Take Any Eastern Tram Car or Happy Valley Bus
SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.30—7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
FEARLESS DEFIANCE! ENDLESS EXCITEMENT!
FEARLESS DEFIANCE! ENDLESS EXCITEMENT!

COLORADO TERRITORY
JOEL MCCREA • VIRGINIA MAYO
Next Attraction: "UNDER CAPRICORN"

LEE Theatre
AIR COOLED, DEHUMIDIFIED, OZONIZED AND PURIFIED
TAKE ANY EASTBOUND TRAM OR ROUTE NO. 5 BUS
SHOWING TO-DAY
4 SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

LOVED BY A FATHER AND HIS SON!
My Own True Love
PHYLLIS CALVERT
MELVYN DOUGLAS
ADDED LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWS:—
The Coronation for the King of Siam... Agreement in London... Munitions Explosions in New Jersey, etc., etc.

"HOMICIDE"
NEXT CHANGE
4 SHOWS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A COMMON SOLDIER
DIALOGUE • MARDIAN
AN U.S.R. Picture
NEXT CHANGE—THE SCREEN'S FIRST FULL-LENGTH MUSICAL COMEDY CARTOON! IN TECHNICOLOR.
"MR BUGS GOES TO TOWN"

WHAT MAKES LIFE TICK

DURING the last ten years mankind has acquired several new accomplishments:—

To blow up cities and people much more efficiently using the powers of the atomic nucleus, and

To use penetrating radiations for extending our knowledge of the laws of nature or for medical treatment, or for causing injury and death.

Here is the story of what we learned.

By 1938 the study of the nucleus of the atom—the atomic "nucleus"—following on the pioneer work of Rutherford, was being carried on all over the world for the sake of pure knowledge.

Brilliant work
THE PECULIAR behaviour of the uranium nucleus had been hard to explain, and its study, started by Fermi in Rome, was pursued by Hahn in Berlin.

A brilliant piece of work by Hahn and his colleagues supplied the clue, which was recognized by Frisch and Lise Meitner, then in Scandinavia: the bombardment of the uranium nucleus had not merely chipped a piece off its central core, but had shattered it.

The fragments gave more spectacular results than had been seen in atom splitting before.

In a matter of weeks there were physicists playing with the "fission" of uranium in almost any modern physics laboratory.

What excited the experts was the indication of large fragments from a nucleus being thrown around with great force, confirming that the uranium nucleus had split in two.

An avalanche
IT WAS SEEN early in 1939 that in this process, caused by neutron bombardment, new neutrons were ejected which could shatter further uranium nuclei.

In suitable conditions one might expect an avalanche to start, which would soon affect not only a few atoms, but millions, and then a million million millions of atoms, which is just about a visible and weighable quantity of matter.

It was also seen at once that it was not an easy matter to create the right conditions for such an avalanche.

Any scientist could work out on the back of an envelope that if once you could get such an avalanche going, and keep it going until a few pounds of uranium had been used up, this would release in one blow the same amount of energy as burning several thousand tons of coal.

If this would work, it would represent a military weapon of unprecedented power. This was the position when war broke out. Now it was no longer a search for knowledge; it became a military project.

Storing-up
IN MANY countries teams got to work, and in 1942 the United States Government decided to invest hundreds of millions to make the atomic bomb.

In August 1945 an atom bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima, in Japan, destroying the greater part of the city and causing about 100,000 casualties.

A second one caused similar destruction in Nagasaki. Since then the American factories have continued, and presumably a fair number of bombs are now in store, or could be readily assembled.

'Hydrogen bomb'
NOW A NEW factor arises in the "hydrogen bomb." This would draw its power, not from the splitting of heavy atoms, but from combining light ones.

This is the source from which the sun derives its power; inside the sun, for example, hydrogen, the lightest of all elements, is converted into helium.

To do this one has to overcome the strong repulsion that tries to prevent the close approach of any two atoms, and this means that one has to work at temperatures and pressures similar to those near the centre of the sun.

Wonders that may yet come from atomic research

By **PROFESSOR R.E. Peierls CBE, FRS,**
President of the Atomic Scientists' Association

Our research
IN BRITAIN where work on atomic energy had been pooled with America's during the war, a good deal of work has been done since at Harwell, Berkeley and in other places controlled by the versatile Ministry of Supply.

Two piles (atomic reactors) are now in operation at Harwell. They are intended for research and to produce radioactive elements for scientific purposes.

In principle such piles also produce plutonium, which is one of the three known materials for atom bombs, but it is clear that the present Harwell piles are not on a serious scale for bomb production.

The same is true of the pile at the Canadian laboratory at Chalk River. Bigger piles are under construction on a site in Cumberland.

The concentrated fuels produced by such piles are the starting point for the manufacture of bombs as well as work on atomic power.

Another big factory will be built at Capenhurst, near Birkenhead.

Meanwhile Russia has also produced an atomic explosion. Evidently Russia, too, has built production plants and overcome the many technical difficulties in the design of a bomb.

It is true we do not know the size of their factories, or how long they have been going.

We also do not know whether the gadget that they exploded was suitable as a bomb or perhaps too bulky or too delicate for that.

However, if the Russians do not have any actual bombs now, there is little doubt they could soon make some.

Defence problem
WHATEVER one thinks about the military value of the bomb, it is clear that an atomic attack against a densely populated country would be a major disaster.

One does not envy the job of the Civil Defence chiefs who have to plan for such a situation. One often hears contradictory stories about the insidious effects of radioactive rays in such a raid.

A bomb does indeed produce in its explosion a large quantity of radioactive material, which for some time afterwards continues to give off lethal radiation.

But if the bomb explodes in the air, as it did in Japan, the source of these dangerous rays is carried up with the flame and smoke to the top of the atmosphere, where it does not hurt anyone.

Some of the people on the ground will be injured or killed by rays produced at the instant of the explosion, but no danger will remain to anyone entering the area later.

In an under-water explosion the explosion products get mixed up with the column of water that is thrown up, and some will come down to the ground again, and may make the affected area uninhabitable for some time.

But if our statesmen can manage to steer us clear of war, the contents of the fertilizer and later place the plants under a radiation detector.

This shows whether the chemical which the plant has used does come from the fertilizer or from other sources in the soil.

Plants for power
BUT TO produce all the tracer elements necessary for this kind of research some quite small piles would suffice.

Bigger installations are necessary if one wants to make atomic power.

There is no scientific reason why one should not be able to build a plant of the size of, say, Battersea Power Station, which consumes uranium rather than coal, and which would not need to be continuously supplied with fuel, since a pound of uranium can produce as much heat as 5,000 tons of coal.

In such a plant the steaming plant and the boilers would be replaced by an atomic pile constructed to withstand great heat, and this would make steam.

The rest of the station, with its turbines, generators, and control gear would look much the same as today.

BRITAIN'S STATELY HOMES EARMARKED FOR EXPORT

By **WEBSTER FAWCETT**

TOO large for modern living, too expensive in taxation and upkeep, more and more of Britain's stately homes are becoming redundant, but their fragments are sure-fire dollar earners.

When the impending demolition of historic Rufford Abbey, Nottingham, begins in a few weeks' time, knowledgeable export agents will rush to buy the Elizabethan fireplaces and Jacobean panelling.

No suitable use could be found for Rufford Abbey as it stood. The preservation order was defeated by the vast sum required for repairs and adaptations. Yet the demolition of Rufford will prove more profitable than outright sale.

I recently went to the demolition sale of Dillingham Hall, the former Lord Amherst's home in Norfolk. Dealers bid briskly for the heavily carved oak staircase, 2,000 feet of tapestry, a minstrel's gallery and 13,000 feet of oak panelling. Today's lot is already finding American buyers. Some of the old panelling will embellish a modern apartment block in New York.

Stately Earls Croome Court, near Worcester, was the home of the Earls of Coventry for over 200 years. Now the Metropolitan Museum of New York has actually bought its drawing room, complete with the Adams ceiling, polished floor, painted wainscots, windows and walls. Piece by piece

There are, however, a great many engineering difficulties in the way, and in spite of intense research no one has yet built even a model plant giving useful power.

Within the next few years, however, we can expect to see such model plants, and perhaps a real power station. And still it may not be a paying proposition.

Electricity from atomic power stations cannot be much cheaper than the present rate, and may well be more expensive.

We may, therefore, think of atomic power as another source when reserves of coal and oil are exhausted, and perhaps to be used in the near future to augment supplies.

More specialised uses of atomic power are sure to arise. The need for bulky shielding, usually thick walls of concrete and lead or steel, to absorb the dangerous rays means that no atomic power plant is ever likely to weigh less than 100 tons.

Moved far ahead
THIS, of course, rules out use in cars or trains. Ship propulsion may be a possibility, though an engine small enough for a ship will probably have to run on concentrated atomic fuel, and hence be uneconomical.

For a warship this might still be of interest, as it would eliminate refuelling.

Use in planes might one day trend towards bigger planes.

All this is the result of the progress of science up to ten years ago. Usually the time lag between basic science and tangible results is much longer.

The front line of research in physics has moved far ahead already of the problem of the uranium fission.

The aim of this work is to get to understand the laws of nature and to see what makes things tick.

As one gets out on this exploration, it is impossible to say where one will end up and what practical powers, if any, will come out as by-product.

The work of the next decade may bring some practical inventions as important as that of atomic energy, but equally, or more likely, it may merely get us a little further in satisfying our curiosity about the laws of nature.

—(London Express Service)

An export firm carefully dismantled it, crated and shipped it in sections, and now it is being reassembled with a new view overlooking Central Park.

Other fragments of Earls Croome are undergoing a similar fate. Marks Hall, one of the richest Elizabethan mansions in Essex, was dismantled recently, and the total fittings fetched £25,000. The fine carved oak chimney piece in the prayer room brought £600. A fireplace with the date 1609 was sold for £80. These prices, however, will ultimately be raised when the dealers re-sell to the United States. Seven rooms from Hamilton Palace alone brought \$125,000.

Ayrshire Inn
For Britain's antiquity is, of course, the intrinsic market commodity changing hands in walls and doors and windows. When a syndicate of Americans offered £10,000 for Poole House, the tiny 16th century building, now an Ayrshire inn, which was immortalised by Robert Burns, they were by no means overpricing.

Difficulties of transport do not deter our customers. In its old age, half-timbered Aggrecott Hall found itself in the midst of a grimy Lancashire industrial area. Lovers of the past shook their heads at the neighbouring development. Yet today

Safely put together again, however, there is not a stone out of place in this strange medieval emigrant, and it has settled down in its new surroundings. Radcliff Hall, Yorkshire, the mansions of Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire, and Whitehall, Shropshire, have been similarly transported with success. And why not?

Scarcely a ship ever passes the Statue of Liberty these days without containing fireplaces or stairways or fine old doors or ceilings stored and packed. A string of Adam fireplaces from blitzed buildings in Grosvenor Square, a glittering chandelier from the Duke of Buckingham's former palace at Stowe even pine fireplaces which could be spared from

JUNIOR IS THE TIP

By **C. V. R. THOMPSON**

SAN FRANCISCO.
If A T Californians always talk about most are their weather and their politics.

And I found that all the political talk just now is about another Roosevelt.

Back in New York and Washington we do not hear about F.D.R.'s eldest son James.

But there is an impressive number of gossip who are ready to promise that within ten years there will be another President Roosevelt in the White House—with the initials J.R.

James Roosevelt's present target is the California governorship, to be voted on this autumn.

At the start he was a rank outsider. He was not too popular even with the local Democrats. Of course everyone else called him "that man Junior."

And his opponent, the present Republican Governor, Earl Warren, was so good that, in two elections, Democrats, as well as Republicans have voted for him.

Young Roosevelt may not look like his father—he is as bald as a sun-kissed grapefruit—or speak like him, but he has inherited F.D.R.'s love of a fight.

They have never seen such a political campaign as he has waged these past three months. So today Governor Warren is giving up governing and starting a similar tour.

FIRST LESSON I learned in San Francisco was not to call it "Frisco." That makes every "native son" boil. Why, no one could say.

THE SECOND LESSON was never to go for a walk. I am living in an hotel atop one of San Francisco's seven hills. In every direction the 100 yards from the front door the streets are like the side of a fair-sized Alps.

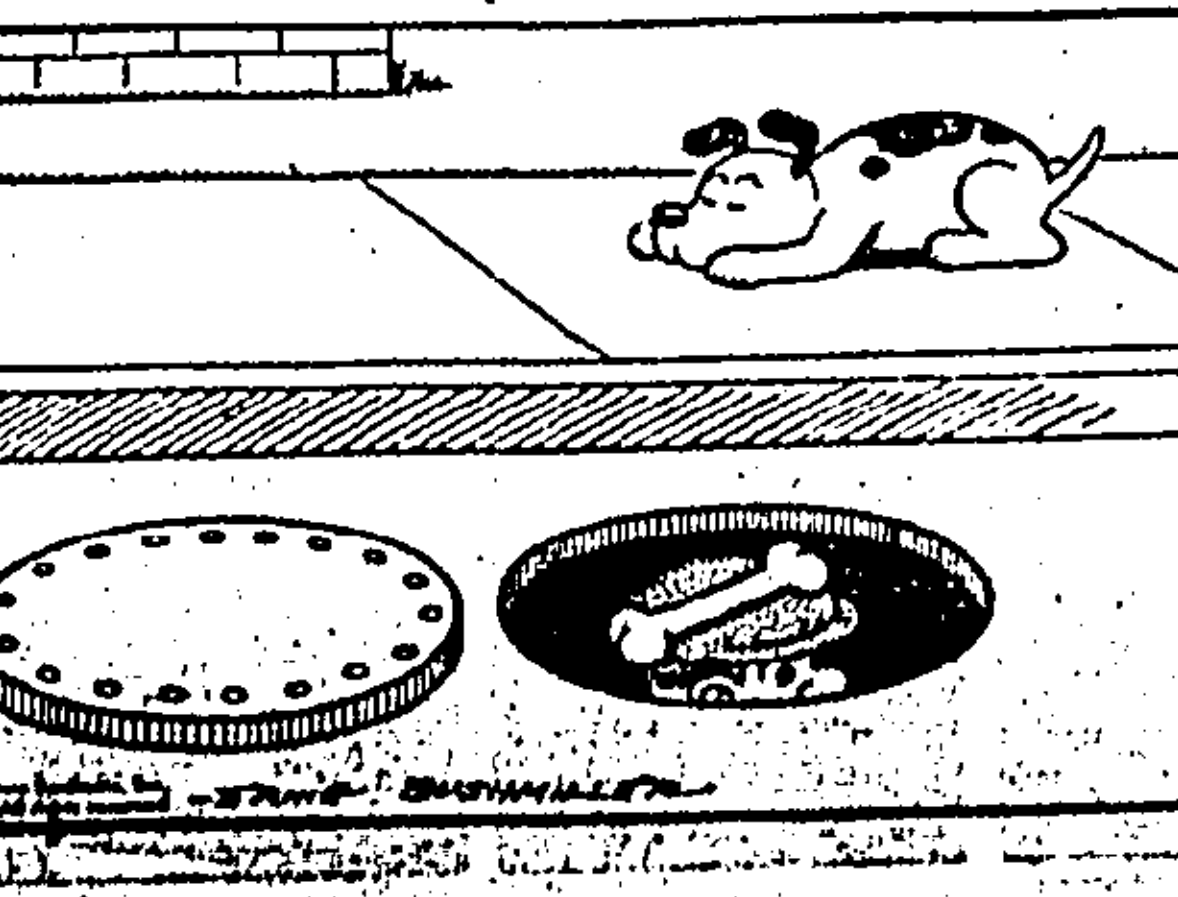
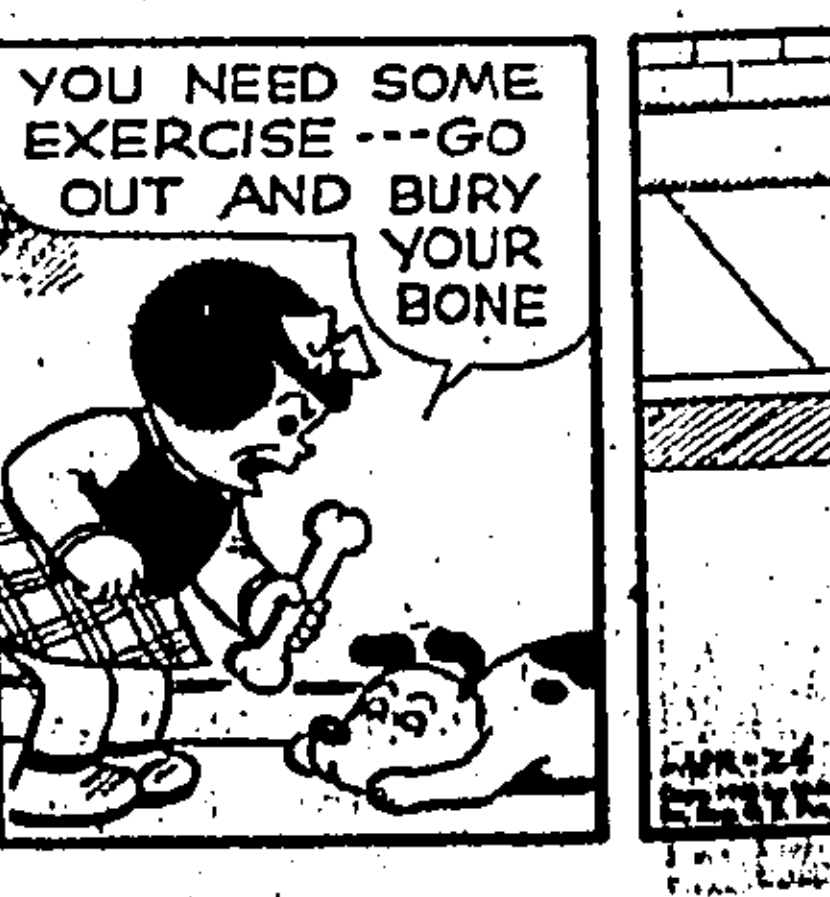
Seventy years ago a genius devised a way to travel up and down the hazardous streets. It was a cable car, a little tram which grips a moving cable underground.

Few people use them any more. So the city wants to scrap them.

But this has caused an outcry among women who are forming a committee to save the (Continued on Page 5 Col. 1)

NANCY

Easy Does It



NAN KANG CO.

Connally wants a West German police force

Dunkirk And Caen Memories

"Monty" Gets Royal Welcome

Caen, June 4.—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, cheered by thousands of people, went on foot through the bomb-shattered streets of Caen today to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the D-Day landings.

Hundreds broke the police cordons. Lord Montgomery, now the Western Union's defence chief, was beginning a three-day tour of the invasion beaches.

He was entertained at the Caen Town Hall and later laid a wreath below a plaque commemorating the murder of a local deputy by the Nazis.

In Dunkirk, thousands of British, French and Belgian veterans of the retreat from Dunkirk in 1940 celebrated the 10th anniversary of the battle with a mass parade.

Score of boats in the harbour reminded them of the grim days between May 26 and June 4, when the beaches were a hell of steel and fire.

But today they marched to the roar of French cheers and the gay strains of military music.

Soldier, sailor and airman representatives of the three old Allies marched from the town to the beach, where they laid wreaths of flowers at the foot of the monument which was erected to honour those who fell.

It was exactly 10 years ago today that the last of some 900 vessels, from cruisers of the Royal Navy to humble trawlers and lifeboats, finished their work.

They lifted 386,226 men from under the noses of the oncoming German Army and brought them safe to England.

In the skies small groups of British fighters attacked massive German bomber squadrons of 30 and 40 planes each. Of the 603 small craft used, 266 were sunk; of 30 destroyers, six were sunk and 19 damaged; of 113 trawlers, 17 were sunk.

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TO OFFSET THE RUSSIAN "ARMY" IN THE EAST

Washington, June 4.—The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Tom Connally, said today that the United States soon might "want" to help arm the West German police force to offset the Russian-sponsored 50,000-man force in Eastern Germany.

He qualified his statement by saying he knew of no plan to establish such a force, then added that it was "perfectly possible" the Western Allies might seek stronger police contingents in their zones, under strict controls and in limited numbers.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, has said repeatedly that the United States has no intention of putting Germany back on a military basis, but recently the Western Foreign Ministers branded the Soviet-sponsored police outfit as a military force and some American military leaders are said to favour limited arms for the Germans.

More on the issue may be heard tomorrow when Senator Connally's committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee hear testimony from the Defence Secretary, Mr. Louis Johnson, on President Truman's new \$551,222,500,000 foreign aid programme. General Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will testify on Tuesday.

Republican Senator Styles Bridges predicted flatly that there would be a move to write a provision into the arms bill for limited and controlled armaments for Western Germany. He pointed out that Mr. Acheson already favoured the use of German manpower to that of Western Europe, and said the use of German manpower appeared "inevitable".

Senator Walter George (Democrat) has expressed similar views.

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Sixty babies, born during March 1949, take part in a preliminary contest in Yokohama for the ten babies to be chosen in this area. Other similar events are being held in major Japanese cities. Local winners will be judged on Children's Day and the final winners, a boy and a girl, will be crowned the finest babies in Japan.

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POOL IS A BOLD PROPOSAL

New York, June 4.—Mr. Averell Harriman, Ambassador for the Economic Co-Operation Administration, said today that the decision of six European nations to pool coal and steel production was the first major proposal for the economic integration of Europe.

Mr. Harriman returned by plane from London to testify before Congressional committees on the extension of the mutual defence assistance programme.

The decision to pool production, under the Schuman Plan, Mr. Harriman said, was a "very bold and imaginative proposal of great political significance."

He said that England's hesitancy to become part of the pooling plan was "understandable" because the British Government "wants to know a little more about it."

Britain's reluctance to take part in the six-Power talks on the Franco-German steel and coal pool "ostensibly hinged on a technicality," said the New York Times' London correspondent.

"The British based their case on the danger that, having accepted the idea in principle, they may be forced to back out later when details of the plan became known," he cabled.

"Behind all obvious differences in approach to the problem, there lies a fundamental and substantive divergence of views that the discussions have not quite covered up."

"Basically it stems from the British Government's reluctance to align itself with the free economies of the continent. There is concern over the effect of the Schuman proposals on the implementation of the law nationalising Britain's steel industry."

BRITAIN CRITICISED

The New York Times' correspondent in Paris, cabled, "The view here is that the British would have been more candid and on firmer ground if they had frankly said that their planned economy and their Commonwealth relations had prevented their joining the Schuman Plan, instead of saying that they sought constructive action while declining any commitments to the action proposed."

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The War Bride Special

Hartford, Connecticut, June 4.—British war brides and their children tonight took off for Miami on one more lap of their journey to their families in England.

As their plane does not legally fulfil official licence requirements they are flying a round-about route by way of Cuba, Bermuda, the Azores and Paris.

Attitude officials here said that the plane carried 48 adults and six children and 17 infants.—Reuter.

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Izvestia bows to the Buddhists

London, June 4.—Moscow Radio reported today that the Soviet Government newspaper, Izvestia, denied accusations in the Ceylon press that it had offended Buddhist feeling by publishing an article and a cartoon on a visit by Mr. Ernest Bevin to "Buddha's Tooth"—a religious relic in Ceylon.

The Ceylon Government protested officially to the Soviet Government a week ago, alleging that the article and cartoon were "offensive to Ceylon Buddhists," the paper continued.

Izvestia said: "The entire world knows that the Soviet people respect the traditions and sentiments of other peoples, including their religious beliefs."

The original article referred to the ill-health of Mr. Bevin and the "healing powers" of the relic. It said that it had been applied for "individual use" with Mr. Bevin as "patient" during the Commonwealth Conference in Ceylon.

The cartoon showed Mr. Bevin kneeling in prayer before the tooth with a lion with a bandaged head at his side. Mr. Bevin was praying: "Oh Buddha, give teeth to the British lion."

The Izvestia article, headed "Unsuccessful Provocations," attacked the Ceylon Daily News, which had reproduced and criticised the cartoon.

It said that the newspaper's "slandering statement" was intended "to provoke anti-Soviet and anti-Communist hysteria in the country."

"INCORRIGIBLE TASK"

"It has become clear," the Soviet paper added, "that the campaign launched by the Ceylon Daily News was to assist Mr. Bevin's office in its incorrigible task of dragging Ceylon into an aggressive bloc by staging mass support for anti-Communism."

"The Ceylon newspaper, published in English with an English title and running on British capital, has fully adopted the principles of British imperialism with no scruples in the choice of means," Izvestia said.

"That is why it chose to pick on Izvestia's article as a pretext and did not hesitate to make use of the relics of the Buddhist religion for its dirty purpose."

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JUNIOR IS THE TIP

(Continued from Page 4)

cable cars. They are holding a contest to choose Miss Cable Car to dramatise their campaign.

Why they desire their street cars so much: They are what keep San Francisco "quint."

A LOCAL politician, F. C. Leach, startled San Franciscans by urging Californians to stop boasting of their climate. It was turning them, he said, into a "quicker State."

"Oldsters from all over America are being dumped on us," he said. "And when they get here they live so long that they're bankrupting our old-age pension system."

PEOPLE of San Francisco pride themselves that almost every race lives amicably among its seven hills.

Each group, except the British, has its own settlement, and there is never a day in San Francisco that some foreign festival is not being celebrated.

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Queen Mary, with the Princess Royal and Lord Lascelles arriving at Buckingham Palace for the birthday luncheon in honour of Queen Mary's 83rd birthday.

The cold war makes Americans psychoanalyse dogs

Moscow, June 4.—Pravda today reported that 17,000,000 Americans were suffering various psychopathological illnesses as a result of the cold war which people like Secretary of State Dean Acheson unleashed.

It quoted from popular and medical American publications to show a rising suicide rate in the United States and a flourishing practice of psychiatrists and psychoanalysts, including psychoanalysts for dogs.

Dr. Stuart Cooper, writing in the magazine, Common Sense, said, "The dog represents a reflection of the individuality of his master. Therefore the source of nervous disturbances among dogs must be sought in neurotic conditions in the home and in the peculiarities of persons with whom the dogs associate."

The Communist organ also said: "Fanning war psychosis and war hysteria, the inhabitants of the White House intended to frighten the simple people of all countries, principally the American people, by their own nerves snapped first."

General preoccupation with psychiatry reached such proportions that Republican Congressman Robert Rich introduced a bill calling for the psychiatric examination of the entire Federal Government, beginning with the White House, to ascertain the sanity of the American government.

(In Washington, no such bill is listed in the Congressional record since January 3. Some Congressmen recalled Mr. Rich making such a suggestion some months ago, either in a Committee hearing or in a House speech, but said his reference was to government spending and not to the cold war. Mr. Rich was out of town today.)—United Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.

6. "Hongkong Calling"—Programme Summary: 6.02, Children's Half Hour (Studio); 6.30, Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 7. The Richard Tauber Programme (BBC); 7.30, Of the Record—Presented by Ronnie Gibbons (Studio); 8. World News and News Analysis (London Relay); 8.15, "I Like What I Like"—Presented by George Hoddling (Studio); 8.45, Late Music (Studio); 9. From the Editorial (London Relay); 9.11, Concerto—Mozart's Concerto in D Major, Marcel Moyse (Piano) with Orchestra accompaniment; 9.30, A Play—"One Fine Day"—By Emery Bennett, Produced for the Hongkong Stage Club by Bob Fuller (Studio); 10.15, Late American Music; 10.30, "At the Ball"—"Miracle in the Gorbals" (Arthur Turner); 10.45, Music for Dancing with Benny Goodman and His Orchestra; 11. Radio Newswire (London Relay); 11.15, Weather Report; 11.16, "Goodnight Music"; 11.30, Close Down.

—United Press.

—United Press.

—United Press.

—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Look-a dudel! Bet he never shot a man in his whole life!"

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GALCADOR WINS THE DERBY



The finish of the 1950 Derby with Rae Johnstone on M. Boussac's Galcador beating the favourite, American owned Prince Simon, by a head to make the Epsom Double, the Oaks and the Derby, for France.—EXPRESS.

HERBERT SUTCLIFFE AFFIRMS

Yorkshire Suffering From An Embarrassment Of Riches

BY ARCHIE QUICK

Herbert Sutcliffe, England and Yorkshire opening batsman of the previous generation, told me at Leeds that far from being in trouble this season—the County have failed to win one of their first four matches—Yorkshire were suffering from an embarrassment of riches. Ex-captain Brian Sellers and former fast bowler Bill Bowes, who were with us, both agreed.

Yorkshire were playing Sussex, and Sutcliffe said: "This game is a typical example. Harry Halliday is being played at No. 2 to Len Hutton as a trial opener because Hutton will be needed for Test matches and other representative games this season, but this has meant omitting Lowson, who is being discussed as a Test Trial probable."

It is the same with the bowlers. There are Mason, Coxon, Wardle and Trueman on the side, but Aspinall has had to be left out. And there are still more in the background. Brian Matthews of the Bradford League, for instance, Matthews recently took all 10 wickets at a cost of only two runs in a top class game and that is not an isolated performance of his. We are going on experimenting until we find the XI to keep the Championship.

£900 A YEAR
I learned that Yorkshire players now get £20 for a three-day away match, £12 for a home game, travelling and hotel expenses, and £2 a week in the winter, and that they shared over £3,000 among themselves in talent bonuses last season. That works out to about £900 a year and in addition several are professional footballers. Others, like Hutton, command several other channels of income.

Talking of Hutton, it is interesting to note that he has not only topped the Yorkshire batting averages every season since 1937, but has done so by a markedly wide margin. While his average has been around the 50 mark, his various runners-up have been only in the 30s and 40s. No Yorkshire player has a record of holding up the County like that since the days of Sutcliffe.

Yorkshire wisely leave themselves in the hands of old stars. Thus not only is Arthur Mitchell chief coach, but he has ex-players like Wilf Barber under him, while on the County Council committee you will find such names as Sutcliffe and Maurice Leyland.

Since the latter retired—and before him there was Roy Kilner—Yorkshire have never had a satisfactory first hand batsman in the middle of the order. But they think they have a top notcher now in V. Wilson, the Leeds United footballer and former Malton farmer. He certainly can hit the ball through the covers and hooks perfectly.

County Cricket Standings

London, June 4.—The positions in the English County Cricket Championships up to and including matches ending June 2, are as follows:

	P	W	L	D	Tied	No. 1st Inngs	1st Inngs	Pts.
Warwickshire	8	4	1	3	0	0	0	52
Surrey	8	3	2	3	0	1	1	44
Northamptonshire	7	3	2	2	0	1	1	40
Leicestershire	7	3	2	2	0	1	1	36
Middlesex	7	3	2	2	0	1	1	32
Sussex	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	32
Hampshire	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	28
Gloucestershire	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	24
Yorkshire	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	24
Essex	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	20
Worcestershire	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	20
Derbyshire	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	16
Gloucestershire	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	12
Nottinghamshire	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	8
Kent	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	4
Somerset	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	0

BATTING AVERAGES

	Inns	N.O.	R.	Highest Inngs	Ave.
E. Weekes (West Indies)	9	1	721	304 not out	90.12
A. Wardle (Yorkshire)	11	2	811	230 not out	90.11
J. G. Dewes (Cambridge Un.)	8	1	490	153	70.83
D. Compton (Middlesex)	12	3	555	103 not out	62.00
G. Cox (Sussex)	6	1	358	119	61.00
J. Hardstaff (Nottingham)	7	1	308	119	61.00

BOWLING AVERAGES

	W	M	R.	Ave.
J. Laker (Surrey)	20.5	12	75	32.75
A. Bedser (Surrey)	20.5	12	75	32.75
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A. Bedser (Surrey)	20.5	12	75	32.75
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Walter Pilkington Sees

A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR BRITISH LAWN TENNIS

The lawn tennis season has been ushered in with a performance which cannot fail to have a stimulating effect on the game in Britain for it proved what determination and courage can accomplish.

Geoffrey L. Paish, a bespectacled civil servant, of Croydon, near London, who is one of Britain's top ranking players, was not expected to give Italy's leading exponent, Giovanni Cuculli, more than a fairly testing game in the Davies Cup tie that eventually gave Italy the right to play Luxembourg in the next round.

Tony Mottram, Paish's compatriot, had beaten Rolando del Bello to level the scores at two rubbers each, and a comfortable win was expected for the dynamic, experienced Italian champion Cuculli in the decisive match. Instead, a tensely excited crowd saw Paish reach the heights which those famous English players, Fred Perry and "Bunny" Austin, frequently attained before World War II.

Paish was magnificent and only narrowly lost after a struggle that lasted more than two hours. He had the satisfaction of playing better than anyone thought possible, of showing what pluck can achieve, and of forcing his distinguished opponent to give the last ounce of effort to win. Cuculli is tough, and at 24 has stamina that much younger players might envy. He needed all of it and collapsed on the court at Eastbourne, Southern England, when the last ball of a dramatic game had been hit.

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appearance of Helen Wills, Helen Jacobs and Alice Marble. Does it matter as long as the girls can both play and look charming?

The appeal of Wimbledon certainly will never lessen. A five-set final on the Centre Court is still one of the hardest titles to win in sport, a fierce ordeal that tests eyes, wits and the sturdiest physique. The U. S. invasion will be led possibly by Schroeder, the amateur champion, Billy Talbert, a brilliant doubles player, ranking second, and by those sun-kissed Californians of familiar fame and appearance, Louise Brough, Doris Hart and Margaret Osborne Dupont. Wimbledon welcomes them all.

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EPSOM DOUBLE



M. Boussac leads in his Derby winner, Galcador, with Rae Johnson up. Galcador beat the favourite, Prince Simon, by a head in a great finish for the 1950 Derby at Epsom, completing the Epsom Double for M. Boussac who won the Oaks with Asmena three days earlier.—EXPRESS.

Savold Fractures His Sparring Partner's Jaw

London, June 4.—Lee Savold, the American who fights the British Champion, Bruce Woodcock, for the World Heavyweight Championship here on Tuesday, fractured his sparring partner's jaw in training on Saturday. It was disclosed today.

Savold was just beginning to spar with Ray Wilding, one of Britain's most promising young heavyweights, when he connected with a short left hook—their best punch.

Though Wilding did not go down, he complained he felt "something wrong." Later X-rays confirmed a fracture of the lower jaw. "I would not have had this happen for worlds," commented Savold.

Savold wound up his training for the title bout by boxing with his sparring partner, Gene Fowler, at Scarborough, Yorkshire, today.

Woodcock had a final workout at his Welsh castle training camp at Aberystwyth and then left for London.—Reuter.

TEST FOR WILLIAMS
London, June 4.—Johnny Williams, the Welsh heavy-weight from Rugby for whom his manager, Ted Broadbent, predicts great things, has his first severe test on the Welsh coast today at the White City next Tuesday against Pat Comiskey, the big American.

Comiskey, who bears a striking facial resemblance to Joe Baker, is rated fairly high in the United States and has very definite ideas about the World Championship.

No one in England has yet seen him in a boxing ring, but he is a first rate gymnasium performer on the punch ball and the punch bag and most certainly looks the part.

ALL THE ADVANTAGES
He will have all the advantages over Williams in height, reach and weight, and his record shows a long run of knockout victories. He had the additional experience of boxing exhibitions with Joe Louis on two occasions.

Williams, however, is not worried about this seemingly formidable task. He says, as his fellow countryman, Ronnie James, said to him—"he has only the same as I have, one pair of hands and two legs."

So far in his steady, but rather unspectacular rise up the fight ladder, Williams has not shown a devastating punch, though Broadbent insists that it is there.

Maybe he will show it this time, but it is more likely that he will rely, as in the past, on his speed—he moves like a welterweight in spite of his 13½ stone—in the hope of wearing his burly opponent down before getting to work with a punishing left lead.—Reuter.

ORTIZ NOT FINISHED
Johannesburg, June 4.—Manuel Ortiz, who lost his World Bantamweight title to Vic Toweel here last Wednesday, hopes to fight Willie Pep for the World Featherweight Championship in New York soon.

Ortiz made this announcement before leaving by air today for California, accompanied by his manager, Ray Lapa.

The former Champion stated reports that he planned to retire from the ring.—Reuter.

TROPHIES PRESENTED
The afternoon concluded with a presentation of trophies to the winning teams by Mrs. Willie Reed, Mr. Blinks, deputizing for the Chairman of the Association, Mr. Guest, presented the prize-winners and in a brief review of the season recalled that it was the best that hockey had since the war and said that the next would see the revival of the Ladies League and an effort by the Association to introduce the game to local schools.

QUADRANGULAR FINAL
The Civilian side did not settle down at all well in the quadrangular final, due to the pace set, and maintained by the players. The former conceded several corners early in the game—all of which were cleared, mainly by Bhagat Singh, who played his usual sound game throughout.

G. Gosano and Marques played well as individuals, though they never managed any real cohesion, any danger being broken up by Doyle, playing an extremely steady game at full-back.

RAF's first goal came late in the first half, from a through

TWO UPSETS AT FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Paris, June 4.—Miss Doris Hart, who won the French Lawn Tennis Singles title on Saturday, today paired with Miss Shirley Fry to beat the defending Champions, Miss Louise Brough and Mrs Margaret Du Pont, in the All-American women's doubles final. Miss Hart and Miss Fry won 1-6, 7-5, 6-2.

There was another American victory in the men's doubles final, in which Billy Talbert and Tony Trabert defeated Eric Sturgess (South Africa) and Jaroslav Drobný (Egypt). The American pair won 6-2, 1-6, 10-8 and 6-2.

Enrique Horea, of Argentine, and his American partner, Miss Barbara Scofield, won the mixed title on a walkover from Talbert and Mrs Pat Todd.

Mrs Todd, America's fourth ranked player, beaten singles finalist at Saturday, was African and his partner rallied and went into a 4-0 lead in the second set before Talbert held his service, but Drobný won his own delivery and broke down Trabert's to level at one set all.

So well did Drobný and Sturgess combine in this set they appeared to have the match in hand, but back came the Americans and there ensued a great battle of service.

Service held away until the 17th game, when the Americans crashed through. The South African to lead 9-8 and Trabert served out the set. The Americans kept the initiative in the third set and ran out deserved winners.

LATE RALLY
In the women's doubles, Miss Brough and Mrs Du Pont raced through the first set at 6-1 and into a 4-1 lead in the second before Miss Hart and Miss Fry could settle down.

Miss Fry was completely out of touch in the early stages, but later combined well with Miss Hart to take the second set by 7-5, winning the last five games in a row.

Miss Hart played a fine tactical game. Time and again her well-placed lobs pinned

the opponents in the back court.

In the deciding, Miss Hart and Miss Fry led 2-0, were pulled back to two-all but then won four games in succession for the title.

The matches were played in great heat.—Reuter.

PUT ON PRESSURE
Civilians put on pressure early in the second half, and were almost rewarded when keeper Jeffreys thinking the ball would roll over the line, left it to see it retrieved by Gutterres, whose pass back into the circle was unfortunately untaken.

Shortly after, G. Gosano was slightly injured in a collision with a RAF defender, and had to leave the field for medical attention.

Again Civilians conceded more corners—the first being fruitless, with sticks by Bloomfield. They were more fortunate with their second, which was collected by Wilson, whose hard drive was deflected into the goal by a Civilian defender, to put the airmen 2 goals up.

From the re-bully, a solo effort by Bhagat Singh was blocked by a solid wall of defenders, and the final score remained unchanged.

Teams:
RAF: Jeffreys; Doyle; Corfield; Butcher; Wilson; Bloomfield; Gover; Addington; McMullen; Condy; Eden.

Civilians: Makhan Singh; Cannon; Nery; Fraser; Reel; Bhagat Singh; U.S. Dillon; G. Gosano; Marques; Gutterres.

QUADRANGULAR FINAL
The Civilian side did not settle down at all well in the quadrangular final, due to the pace set, and maintained by the players. The former conceded several corners early in the game—all of which were cleared, mainly by Bhagat Singh, who played his usual sound game throughout.

G. Gosano and Marques played well as individuals, though they never managed any real cohesion, any danger being broken up by Doyle, playing an extremely steady game at full-back.

RAF's first goal came late in the first half, from a through

the opponents in the back court.

In the deciding, Miss Hart and Miss Fry led 2-0, were pulled back to two-all but then won four games in succession for the title.

SAIGON LIVES A DUAL LIFE

NIGHT TERROR FOLLOWS DAYTIME GAIETY

Saigon, June 4.—Saigon, city of French perfumes and wines, French civil servants, and Vietnamese grenades and assassinations, is a graceful city which lives a dual life. As French as Paris during the day, Saigon is a city of the Vietminh at night. In the darkness, Vietminh mortars rumble and belch within hearing distance of the centre of the city.

WASHINGTON TO SEND SCIENTISTS ABROAD

Washington, June 4.—The State Department plans to send scientists throughout the free world to gather information vital to American security, it was disclosed today.

A top scientist also will be sent to advise the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson.

The programme will get started within 60 days. Co-ordinate the Western world's scientific developments and particularly keep the United States informed about basic experiments which other countries conduct.

The programme was proposed by a special investigating committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Lloyd Berkner, former official of the Defense Department's Joint Research and Development Board. His report, published today, recommended that a top scientist join the State Department to advise Mr. Acheson and his policy makers. It also recommended that the United States send scientific missions to American diplomatic missions in many parts of the free world. The missions would have the diplomatic immunity.

BENEFIT BY EXCHANGE
The State Department authorities said the programme has been decided in principle. The second scientific mission would be sent to the United States and gather data about scientific activities where he was stationed. The United States figures it would benefit by the exchange.

Officials said Russia doubtless will protect its programme and add up to espionage, but they added that it will deal primarily with non-secret data. Atomic weapons would not be involved. Nevertheless, the United States will not even try to penetrate a scientific mission accredited to Moscow or any of the Soviet satellites.

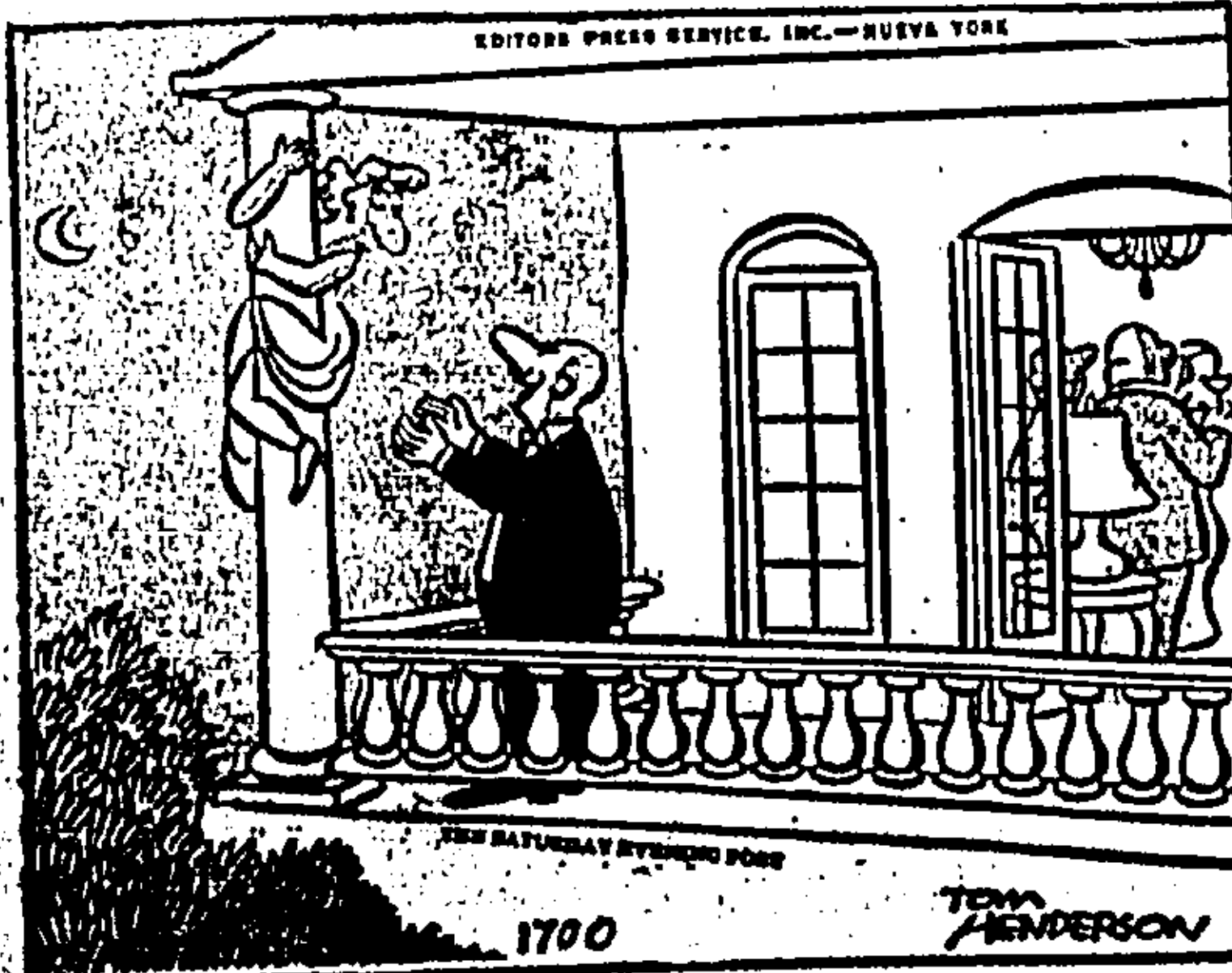
The United States, one official said, lags from two to five years behind Europe's research in some fields. He said the government recently discovered that it was up to 10 years behind Britain in one field.

BRITAIN'S LEAD
He declined to identify the field but it is known that Britain led in the development of jet aircraft engines and some aspects of atomic weapons.

The Berkner committee proposed that the United States set up regional scientific posts in London, Johannesburg, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Sydney or Canberra. Each post would be staffed with a number of specialists compiling and evaluating reports on their area. In addition, the United States would send one to three scientists to Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Ottawa, Lima, Oslo, Copenhagen, The Hague, Brussels, Frankfurt and Tokyo.—United Press.

Bevin Doing Well

London, June 4.—The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, who was operated on for hemorrhoids on Saturday passed a quiet night and "is doing very well," a bulletin said today.—United Press.



"Oh, come on! Just one little kiss..."

Locally-made hand grenades are hurled by usually unapprehended assailants into gay French cabarets patronised by French soldiers and sailors, while capped Foreign Legionnaires and buxom French girls.

The grenade throwers melt into the crowds, and another incident has occurred to remind the French and the Vietnamese that the Vietminh are within striking distance.

An average of three or four grenades are thrown nightly, while at least three or four assassinations of "traitors" are made weekly by the Vietminh.

DEFINITE STAND

But during the day, the tree-lined streets are alive with the merry tinkle of bells of the four-wheeled "cyclopedes" propelled by leathery Vietnamese. Payment is made with a few coins. People go about the business of living.

With the advent of the new French Government, however, has come a definite stand against the Vietminh, which was not the case under the former Premier, Nguyen Plan Long.

It is reported that under Nguyen Phan Long, Vietnamese police slung their anti-Vietminh actions "because the government has not given us the orders to combat the Vietminh."

Tran Van Huu, however, has promised to introduce harsher measures against Vietminh terrorism, and envisages following the "anti-bandit" measures being used in Malaya. He has already fulfilled his promise to establish press censorship.

UNSAFE AT NIGHT

Throughout the country the Vietminh organisation has gripped the country with fear. There are no roads outside large cities which can be traversed with safety after dark.

The French make sweeping claims of military successes in North Vietnam, but the Vietminh still have enough control over the country to hamper seriously the national economy. Although the French hold the military posts, the Vietminh hold the countryside.—United Press.

CARETAKER CABINET FOR SYRIA

Damascus, June 4.—Nazem El Koudsi, former Minister to Washington, today announced a caretaker Cabinet for Syria pending the adoption of a new Constitution.

The outgoing Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister, Khaleel Al Azem Bey, formally submitted its resignation on May 29. It had resigned on May 29 following a crisis caused by the resignation of the Defence Minister, Atram Houtat.

Koudsi announced that the new Cabinet, which is of the "People's Party" colour, will tackle immediate political issues and administrative matters.

Five members of it take up Ministerial posts for the first time. The last Government was formed in December 1949, after Syria's third military coup d'etat in nine months.—Reuter.

Operation Swindon



Demolition of the 100-year-old, 97-foot-high chimney stack at the back of Grove Road, Swindon, was the objective of a manoeuvre by the 9th Independent Airborne Squadron, stationed in Salisbury. This well-known Swindon landmark had been in a dangerous condition for some time, and its end provided a useful training exercise for the troops.

Shanghai Police Demeanour Said Greatly Changed

Manila, June 4.—One of the marked changes in the Shanghai of today is its policemen, writes U. P. Correspondent, Blake Gearhart, who left China recently after living under the Communists for a year.

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROBE

Washington, June 4.—Senator Theodore Green said today that the Senate investigation of worldwide State Department security procedures was "proceeding very satisfactorily" and should be completed soon.

Mr. Green, just back from Europe where he and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge held a series of secret meetings, said they would make an informal preliminary report tomorrow to the full Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee. The group is investigating charges by Senator Joseph McCarthy that the State Department is filled with Communists and people considered to be security risks. Senators Green and Lodge went to Europe to see how the loyalty programme was working there.

Senator Green told reporters that the inquiry was "coming along very well, but we're not going to give our conclusions to the public until it is finished, which probably would be next week."

Senator Green said they held hearings in Paris and Frankfurt, at which they questioned State Department security officers from as far away as Cairo.

He said he was extremely impressed with the progress of Western Europe in combating Communism, and added that the French proposal for pooling the coal and steel resources of Western European countries created "more real security at any time than the start of the cold war."—United Press.

BOMBARDMENT OFF AMOY

Taipei, June 4.—The Nationalist Government announced today that its garrisons on Kinmen Island continued their bombardment of Chinese Communist positions on Taichang Island, 40 kilometres off Amoy, on Saturday morning.

It said most of the Communist shore installations were destroyed with heavy concentration of Communist troops was reported along Chuanchow Bay, 10 miles northeast of Amoy, in preparation for an assault against Kinmen as well as an invasion on Formosa.—United Press.

U.S. Air Force Exercises

Washington, June 4.—Three American Air Force Commands will hold joint manoeuvres in the first two weeks of this month to test security measures under simulated wartime conditions. The Air Force said that no details would be divulged.—Reuter.

Operation Swindon



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The ordinary policeman under the Chinese Communist administration no longer kicks and beats pedlars or confiscates the seat cushions of rickshaw pullers who break traffic laws. The policeman on the beat actually has been seen speaking politely to coolies.

If a policeman backslides by taking a bribe or pushing someone around, he is summoned before his superior officers or before the People's Court. He might be "re-educated," fined or dismissed. A few have received jail sentences for acts that almost certainly would have gone unpunished under the former regime.

The Communists have given the old police system a new coat of paint. "Reactionary" police, long accustomed to mistreating the rich and browbeating the poor in Shanghai, were put through lecture courses on how a policeman should behave.

After 11 months in Red-held Shanghai, little change in morals could be seen under the new administration. The difference was that the authorities have been more efficient in keeping crime under control recently.

MARTIAL LAW
The city, still under martial law, is patrolled around the clock by army sentries with bayonets fixed and by rifle and pistol-carrying police.

Shanghai streets are generally safe at night.

There was a brief after-dark crime wave following the Nationalist bombing of the American-owned Shanghai Power Company's plant on February 6, which disrupted city lighting for a week.

In the partially blacked out streets of the old International Settlement—which once had the best police force in the world—burglars and hold-up men began to operate. The Reds sent out squads of heavily-armed police and quickly stamped out the little crime wave.—United Press.

FAST LINER LAUNCHED

Quincy, Massachusetts, June 4.—The first American passenger liner to be built in 10 years was launched here on Saturday. She is the 26,000-ton Independence, which will make express sailings between New York and the Mediterranean.

A companion vessel, the Constitution, is nearing the launching stage.

The Independence will be able to carry 1,000 passengers in three classes. Her speed is 23 knots, which is faster than any large American liner has been able to maintain in the past.

Her troop-carrying capacity would be 5,000 men.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST BODY CABLES BRITAIN ON CHINA ISSUE

San Francisco, June 4.—Peking Radio tonight quoted a message from Prague stating that a cable "expressing concern over the antagonism of China by the British Government" was being sent to the British Foreign Office by the Britain-China Friendship Association.

The cable said: "We call upon the British Government forthwith to break all connections with Chiang Kai-shek's clique; to turn over a new leaf and try to approach relations with China in a sincere and friendly manner; and to vote for China's inclusion in the United Nations' Security Council."—Reuter.

NEHRU TO FACE "TRIAL" BY NEPTUNE

On Board the cruiser Delhi, June 4.—The Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, will face a "trial" at the Court of Neptune, Lord of the Sea, tomorrow when the cruiser Delhi, on board which he is travelling to Indonesia, will cross the Equator in the early dawn.

The Delhi, which sailed from Cebu on June 2, will reach Denpasar on June 7 with the flag for Singapore for combined exercises with the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force.

Mr. Nehru spent a quiet time on the ship and went round the deck, where the band was practising the Indonesian National Anthem.

Officers and men of the cruiser were today giving last-minute touches for tomorrow's fête, when it will be a "fun for all" time till noon and discipline will go overboard in accordance with naval tradition during the crossing of the Equator.

Lord Neptune and his court, accompanied by a troupe of "mermaids," will arrive on board the Delhi at daybreak.

Commodore Barnard, commanding the squadron, told Reuter today that he had already received "two signals" from Neptune asking "his intentions in approaching the Royal dominion." It is, however, still unknown what "charges" will be brought against the Indian Premier in Neptune's court tomorrow.—Reuter.

Sacred Relics Of Buddha

Calcutta, June 4.—A portion of the sacred relics of Lord Buddha, handed over to the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, during his recent visit to Calcutta by the Mahabodhi Society of India, was flown to Hongkong today by special plane.

Three prominent Buddhist monks and three representatives of the Barma Government had come to carry the relics, which will be enshrined at the Boudhgaya Pagoda, Rangoon.—Reuter.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

The selection of the 3 girls is an ever independent of the selection of the 4 boys, i.e. if the girls can be selected in 10 ways and the boys in 10 ways, the total number of selections is 10 x 10 = 100.

Now if we found that there are two girls in the team and 8 boys, the girls can be selected in 10 ways and the boys in 10 ways, the total number of selections is 10 x 10 = 100.

There are more girls than boys in the team, the latter solution is unique.

There are therefore, 15 members of the sixth form.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
1. More than 30 miles per hour. 2. Asia. 3. Cain. 4. Do unto others as you would have others do unto you. 5. Sigmund Freud. 6. The muddy sediment flowing into it from rivers.

LIBERTY

TO-DAY: AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
Evening's saying it! "FUNNIEST PICTURE OF MY LIFE!"

My Friend Irma
Directed by George Marshall
Starring: JOHN LUND, DIANA LYNN, DON DAFORD, MARIE WILSON, DEAN MARTIN, JERRY LEWIS

NEXT CHANGE
Paul HENREID • Joan BENNETT
in "HOLLOW TRIUMPH"

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY
SPECIAL TIMES:
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION!

THEY'LL HAVE YOU... giggling and giggling...and squirming for more!

HOLLYWOOD BURLESQUE

JENNE and HILLARY DAWN
Produced by J. B. ROBERTS
Directed by DUKE GOLDSTONE
A COMETAL PICTURE

ALSO

KAZAN
DUNNE-MAXWELL
SAWYER-BOHLEN
ZORO
A COMETAL PICTURE

NEXT CHANGE

Humphrey BOGART
in
"TREASURE OF SIERRA MADRE"
A Warner Bros. Hit!

STAR

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June — 5th
2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

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BUD and LOU
"ABBOTT and COSTELLO MEET the KILLER, BORIS KARLOFF"

June — 6th
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Joan Fontaine — in
"THIS ABOVE ALL"

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If the wants of advertisers are quickly met and they do not desire any further replies forwarded, we shall be glad to be notified promptly to that effect when a suitable acknowledgment will be inserted free of charge.

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ON Shek O beach on 28th May. One car key with metal. One lady's bathing suit. Two pairs swimming trunks. Apply Secretary, "S. C. M. Post."

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CIGARETTE Lighter in Cafe Winman. Apply Secretary, "S. C. M. Post."

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